FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CUBILLOS INTERVIEWED ON LAW OF SEA, OTHER FOREIGN ISSUES

PY201815 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1949 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Press conference granted by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos on 17 August--place not given]

[Text] Q: Chile advocates the 200-mile commercial sea, does it not?

A: We advocate the 200-mile patrimonial sea and the 12-mile territorial sea, and in this regard we virtually agree with the members of the Commission of the Southern Pacific Countries [CPPS]. With them, as well as with other countries, we are participating in the Law of the Sea Conference.

Q: Does the U.S. disregard for the extent of territorial waters entail a threat to world peace?

A: No, I believe that because of the reasons I have given, the issue will be dealt with in a reasonable manner.

Q: The day before the U.S. communique was released, you met with Vance in Ecuador. Did he not tell you something about this matter?

A: No, the subject was not discussed. However, I do know that the Argentine foreign minister also met with Cyrus Vance and asked him about this, and the U.S. secretary of state said that he did not know anything about it.

Q: Is the U.S. attitude aimed at applying pressure at the talks currently taking place in New York?

A: It could be viewed as an attempt to apply pressure, but we do not know this for sure, and analyzing other countries' intentions is hazardous.

Q: Do you see economic connotations, the play of U.S. economic interests, such as opportunities for the exploitation of manganese deposits, for example?

A: It could have all these connotations and many others; let us wait for results.

Q: Do you believe that this attitude could motivate other countries, especially those of Central America, to strengthen some sort of mechanism [to deal with the U.S. measure] or that the CPPS could organize some joint action to deal with this new U.S. measure?

A: Certainly, that is why we have taken the first step toward promoting some action of this kind.

Q: What strength would the CPPS have in the face of the U.S. position?

A: It does have strength, the strength of any joint policy of countries which defend their legitimate interests.

Q: And what if, specifically speaking, a U.S. ship reached our coast?

A: We would know what to do.

Q: The Law of the Sea Conference is in its third phase. Does this new position of the United States make it more difficult to reach an agreement on the basis of Chile's theory?

A: I hope not.

Q: How can it be possible for one single country like the United States to adopt these negative positions, and what possibilities does the international community have for effectively questioning this negative attitude of the United States, which entails severe risks for all the countries of the world?

A: It is possible, as we have seen. As to producing any results, I have my doubts because the international community knows how to react to this sort of measure.

Q: You have met with several foreign officials, such as Zionist leader Dulzin and the Peruvian charge d'affaires.

A: I had no chance to meet with the Zionist leader because at the time scheduled for the meeting I had to brief the president of the nation about my mission in Ecuador. Thus the meeting did not take place. As to my meeting with the Peruvian charge d'affaires, it was a routine one during which we discussed my talks with Foreign Minister Garcia Bedoya in Quito.

Q: What is your opinion of the remarks voiced by former Ambassador Bulnes to the effect that Peru has never acknowledged or expressed gratitude for the actions of Chile's liberating squadron and the harsh words he used when discussing the personality of General San Martin?

A: Mr Bulnes' remarks during a lecture on the liberating expedition to Peru must be viewed, in my opinion, as his personal approach to certain historical events. I have nothing else to say.

Q: What were the results of your meeting with the Peruvian foreign minister, as far as current Chilean-Peruvian relations are concerned?

A: I would not refer to it as a meeting. I talked with him during a banquet in Quito. He was very kind. I believe that this talk had the advantages of any frank, open talk through which people get to know each other. I did not know Garcia Bedoya, and I believe that this talk will help us in any future contact we may hold at some other place, such as, for example, the assembly, during which foreign ministers usually meet.

Q: Chile is beginning to cooperate with the rebuilding of Nicaragua. Will we send any more aid than we already have?

A: We have promised to continue assisting the people of Nicaragua to help them overcome the terrible tragedy of civil war. We have already sent some humanitarian aid and have promised that we will continue doing so through a variety of channels.

Q: What is your opinion of the remarks made by the Peruvian president and Mercado Jarrin [not further identified] on the occasion of Peru's independence day concerning the arms race and the impact of the remarks on Chile?

A: Those are Peruvian domestic affairs, aspects of that country's domestic policy, and as you know, I make it a habit not to discuss this sort of subject. We have a marked respect for the principle of nonintervention.

Q: Would you please summarize the meetings you held with other foreign ministers during your stay in Ecuador?

A: Well, it could turn out to be too long, and I believe that I have already informed the press of the most important meeting, so therefore it would be somewhat repetitive. It was very useful to get to know many of them and to meet again those whom I already knew. With all of them the dialog was frank and open, without any problems. It dealt mainly with the problems in Central America and Nicaragua, a subject to which the international community pays great attention nowadays.

Q: Did the Ecuadorean press treat you very harshly?

A: I do not believe so. They asked me some questions which were natural in the period of democratic euphoria they were experiencing. They wanted to know whether the Chilean people were envious of what was taking place in Ecuador and whether it would be a model for us. I had the chance to talk with them and tell them that, first of all, the Chileans are not envious by nature and what was happening to them did not bother us at all. As far as models are concerned, we have already said many times that each country has its own problems, its traditions, its idiosyncrasies, and what we want for ourselves and for others is that each country should be free to build its own future without foreign pressures. This is what we want for others, and the same applies to ourselves.

Q: Two matters are pending with Venezuela. One is the case of the person who has taken refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago and the other is the resignation of Ambassador Rigoberto Diaz. What is the situation? Do these things cloud the relations between Chile and Venezuela?

A. I believe that they in no way cloud the relations with Venezuela. And besides, they are two different, absolutely unconnected things. Venezuela has not asked that asylum be granted to anyone, and Ambassador Rigoberto Diaz himself said that his resignation is for personal reasons and has been approved as such by the president. Another ambassador to Caracas will be appointed in due time, and there is no reason for this to cloud the good relations we have maintained with Venezuela.

Q: Is there anything new about the request for asylum made by those who are in our embassy in Managua?

A: There is nothing new in this regard.

Q: And now back to the maritime subject. Does the fact that Chile and Argentina uphold a common position on the territorial sea issue mean that there could be a rapprochement between the two countries?

A: As we have said many times, aside from the problem we may have in the southern zone, the similarity of interests we have with Argentina is so strong and marked that the development of events brings us closer together all the time.

Q: What is your opinion about the cases of lost, kidnaped and missing children, about which no one has a very clear idea? In one of the lists carried on Sunday by all the news agencies there is a proven case of a Chilean child. Is it true? What impression do you have?

A: I do not have a clear idea as yet. I do not know what is behind all this. The information we have so far is disjointed press information. Once we have analyzed the subject I will be only too pleased to give you my opinion.

Q: Does this mean that the Foreign Ministry is concerned about this subject, at least concerned enough to be gathering information?

A: We are concerned about all the subjects which, in one way or another, have an effect on Chile's international image or status.

Q: Recently the Argentine president was briefed about the development of the pope's mediation. Has President Pinochet been similarly briefed by Ambassador Bernstein?

A: Ambassador Bernstein is in Rome and will remain there. President Pinochet is continually being briefed on what is going on in Rome.

Q: Why did you summon Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa?

A: I summon Ambassador Jarpa frequently because he is stationed very close, in Buenos Aires, and there are many things connected with bilateral relations which should be discussed personally and directly . It was a routine meeting designed to discuss the development of all the bilateral issues concerning Chile and Argentina.

Q: What is Chile doing during this period of reflection established by Cardinal Samore, since you stated at one time that we will continue to provide information, in addition to [passage indistinct].

A: We also use the time to meditate and gather background material and prepare information.

Q: Is Ambassador Bernstein going to come to Santiago?

A: Not for the time being.

Q: How are things with Bolivia? That country, with its new president, has officially announced that it will submit its problem concerning the lack of a sea outlet to the OAS, and it has also charged former President Banzer and former Ambassador to Santiago Mario Gutierrez with spying. What is your impression of these events?

A: Well, I believe you refer to some remarks made by the new Bolivian president, President Guevara. My information is that Guevara has a great deal of diplomatic experience and thus, he knows perfectly well that the course he should follow to solve this problem is that of bilateral talks, which Chile has never opposed. From what I can remember, it was Bolivia which unilaterally decided to break relations with Chile and discontinue the dialog our countries were holding. I reassert that both parties involved must negotiate and that any other path would be inappropriate, unacceptable and even counterproductive.

Q: What about the espionage charges being made against Chile?

A: That is a Bolivian domestic problem on which I have no right to give an opinion.

Q: How does the issue of the 3-mile maritime limit affect U.S.-Chilean relations?

A: I believe it does not affect our bilateral relations because I hope the United States will act in an intelligent manner.

Q: What do you think about the fact that Kurt Waldheim will manage the trustee fund formed for politicians who opposed the present government and which favors Chileans?

A: I believe this is erroneous information. The nature of a trustee fund is a little bit different. I believe this fund is senseless and that it has no benefactors. As for human rights, you know perfectly well that I do not like to talk about that issue.

Q: What is your impression on the recent meeting you held with Dregger from the FRG?

A: We held a very brief, cordial, courteous meeting at which we exchanged some information.

Q: Was this information regarding economic, commercial or financial issues, because Dregger said he had discussed Chile and its development during his meeting with you.

A: That is correct. It is usual that those who meet with the foreign minister would like to be better informed about what is taking place, what our future development plan is. That is what we discussed. I explained to him the institutional program the president has drafted, which you are all aware of. Dregger praised the economic progress and development Chile has experienced.

Q: Townley, the American who was an agent of the dissolved DINA [National Intelligence Department], has been charged with being involved in the killing of General Prat in Argentina in 1974. It is a fact that the case has been reopened in Argentina because of a statement made by Townley himself. What is your opinion about the involvement of a former DINA agent under the direct orders of the president in the killing of a former army commander?

A: I am not going to give my opinion on the subject since the information has been taken from several press sources and is contradictory. We do not have any official information. We know there is a judicial process underway in Argentina. As long as material on the case has not been officially submitted to us I will not issue any opinion on the matter.

Q: What about that report published by the U.S. press, particularly "Condor" [not further identified] in which it charges that Chile and other Southern Cone countries are involved in the case? What can you say about these rumors?

A: You are forcing me to repeat myself. I do not give my opinion on press reports. It would be a serious mistake.

Q: But there is a U.S. Senate report which has been made public--that is, there is a report in this regard.

A: We are not aware of it.

Q: You have not been asked for any information?

A: None at all.

Q: How about the children? No information at government level has been requested on that issue either?

A: None.

Q: What is your impression of the forthcoming visit of the Japanese foreign minister? This is the first time a Japanese Government official has visited Chile since 1952. What importance does this visit have for Chile?

A: We attach great importance to the Japanese foreign minister's visit. Moreover it shows the excellent state of relations we have with that important country, which has become a world power. As you are aware, the Japanese foreign minister arrives on 21 August. He will make a 2-day official visit and is bringing with him an entourage of 11 persons. He will meet with the president and with other high-ranking government officials. The national university rector will invest him with an honorary degree during a special ceremony. I will decorate him on behalf of the Chilean Government with the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit. We will sign a cultural agreement and after the scheduled work meetings have ended, we will issue a joint communique.

Q: Speaking of visits, are you also going to sign some kind of agreement with the vice president of Costa Rica?

A: No, this is not included in the schedule. This is also another visitor we are very pleased to welcome. He will be welcomed at the airport by Admiral Merino. Several meetings and official ceremonies are also scheduled. We are very pleased that the Costa Rican vice president will visit Santiago.

Q: In view of the changes that have taken place in Ecuador and Bolivia, the return to a formal democracy, Chilean politicians who live in Chile have advocated the need for such a change in Chile. What is your opinion in this regard?

A: I have previously said that Chile is tired of being an experimental laboratory for politicians. Moreover it does not aspire to be a model. We have begun to handle our problems in our own way. This will enable Chile to follow its own path, at its own pace. in its own style, upholding its traditions, its styles and its priorities. The models established in other countries are interesting but they are not applicable to Chile.

U.S. ATTITUDE ON 3-MILE LIMIT TERMED 'ABSURD'

PY202350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Summary] "We are beginning a week in which we expect more news within the continent regarding the unbelievable attitude of the U.S. concerning its decision to disregard the 200-mile territorial waters limit." Three miles is all the United States will allow other countries, especially the Latin American countries, as a territorial waters limit. The 3-mile theory comes from the time when sailing ships existed. This 3-mile distance was established by taking into account the fact that cannonballs only reached that far in those days. "Behind all this--as we go back in U.S. history--there are a number of political and especially economic interests which are at stake, as we will now see. We must start by pointing out that the U.S. attitude of only recognizing a 3-mile limit goes directly against Chile, as well as Peru and Ecuador which were the first countries in the world to establish a 200-mile maritime zone expressed in the Santiago Declaration signed 27 years ago." As years have gone by other countries have established their official territorial waters limit based on the Santiago Declaration. At present there are about 70 countries that oppose the U.S. 3-mile limit. Most of these countries have stated that the U.S. position is obsolete because the 3-mile limit does not fit into the modern way of life.

"Let us examine this unbelievable attitude the United States has carefully adopted. The United States started off by notifying Latin America that it believes it has the right, among other things, to sail, fish and explore in waters beyond a zone 3 miles from the coast, even to sail warships." Behind this colonial attitude is an economic maneuver by the U.S. consortiums who get what they want from the U.S. Government.

We will now go back to the pillage we underwent before the 200-mile limit was established. They will come and fish all the sea resources which form part of our own economic resources. If we allow them to do so they will also start exploring the seabed to extract the mineral deposits there, something we have not been able to do because we lack the technology. Therefore, our mineral deposits as well as our flora and fauna are in danger.

"A joint declaration signed by Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia regarding the 200-mile issue exists. Colombia was integrated into the South Pacific system, as this 200-mile limit is called, 5 days ago." This agreement, among other issues, guarantees the right to make use of the sea's natural resources and guarantees the member countries the necessary conditions for survival as well as economic and social development by exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within the 200-mile zone. This 200-mile limit agreement signed 27 years ago and reaffirmed with the integration of Colombia is now being questioned by the United States.

Uruguay, after a government-level meeting to discuss the issue, will state its position today. The government has the note released by the U.S. Government through the State Department stating that it will only recognize a 3-mile limit, an issue which can hardly exist in 1979. But it is an issue with evident economic connotations and an imperialist attitude that is frankly absurd in this day and age. The U.S. Government not only has the problem of South American countries defending their sovereignty when it comes to the 200-mile limit in Latin America, it also has the problem of the Panama Canal and Nicaragua.

VISITING COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL SUPPORTS 200-MILE LIMIT

PY201830 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1420 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Aug (LATIN)--Rodrigo Altmanns, Costa Rican vice president, who began a 3-day visit to Chile today, stated that his country supports the 200-mile limit for territorial waters. In an interview with journalists, Altmanns pointed out that Costa Rica has a special interest in defending maritime sovereignty because of the number of tuna found in Costa Rican waters. Altmanns made these remarks when he was asked about the recent announcement made by the U.S. Government stating it would only acknowledge and respect a 3-mile territorial sea.

He also pointed out that if Nicaragua is given adequate support there is no doubt that it will become another bastion of the South American democracy. But if we do not help, no one knows what might happen.

The first Costa Rican vice president arrived in Santiago last night from Buenos Aires. He was met by Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro, member of the government junta and commander in chief of the navy. In addition to the meetings he will hold with President Augusto Pinochet and other high-ranking representatives of the Chilean military government, Altmanns will attend the ceremony culminating the commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of Gen Bernardo O'Higgins, leader of the Chilean struggle for independence. The Costa Rican delegation will then go to Rio de Janeiro.

MEMBERS OF LEFTIST GROUP GRANTED ASYLUM IN PANAMA

PY171551 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Gloria Elgueta and Abelardo Munoz Briones, two members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left who sought asylum in the Panamanian Embassy, have traveled to that country.

SOMOZA ARRIVES IN ASUNCION, GRANTED 'TEMPORARY RESIDENCE'

PY201300 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Aug 79 p 11 PY

[Text] At a press conference held at his home last night, Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro reported that Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle arrived in Asuncion at 2015 last night aboard a regular flight of Lineas Aereas Paraguayas (LAP). The national government has granted Somoza temporary residence, as requested by the former Nicaraguan president, Montanaro said. He is staying at a house on Mariscal Lopez Avenue and Motta Street.

The interior minister said: "In compliance with a petition made by General Somoza Debayle, the national government has permitted him to come to our country, and he arrived at 2015 last night via LAP. Paraguay is faithful to its tradition of hospitality, which has never been denied to those who, under varying circumstances and at various times, have asked for it. And it has been granted with no requirements except respect for our patriotic feelings and our legal order. Somoza is not a political exile or a refugee; he has only been granted temporary residence."

"General Somoza has entered the country normally of his own accord, and Paraguay, as I already pointed out, faithful to its tradition of hospitality, and above all, respectful toward the principles of nonintervention and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, has received him as in other times it received Artigas, Sarmiento, General Peron and others I can mention such as Joao Goulart, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Assad Sucaram, Adhemar de Barros, the Bolivian leader Siles Zuazo, etc."

He added: "This does not jeopardize our position of nonintervention in domestic affairs. It is, rather, the manifestation of a humane attitude and especially of the right any foreigner, free of restrictions, has to enter the country. This is how the Paraguayan Government has received him, and as of today (19 August) he is in our country accompanied by his family and some officials of his government."

Asked about a possible request for extradition of General Somoza to Nicaragua, Minister Montanaro stated that "if all the legal requirements are presented, the Paraguayan judiciary will decide whatever is appropriate; that is, if there exists an extradition treaty with Nicaragua."

Asked about the existence of an extradition treaty between our country and Nicaragua, several specialists in international relations stated that the treaty could exist, although no one could confirm it last night.

General Somoza is staying at a house on Mariscal Lopez Avenue and Motta Street, the former South African Embassy. Dr Honorio Campuzano is the owner of the house. One of Dr Campuzano's sons indicated that he was not aware of who rented the house, but "I can tell you that we turned over the keys yesterday."

During the press conference held yesterday, Minister Montanaro said that Somoza arrived aboard a regular LAP flight, rejecting rumors that Somoza had arrived on a LAP chartered flight a few days ago.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ARRIVES IN LIMA

OW190831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Lima, Aug 18 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda arrived here Saturday evening (Sunday morning in Japan time) from Brasilia on the third leg of his official tour of Central and South America. The foreign minister will attend a ceremony (?marking the) 80th anniversary of the Japanese immigration to Peru, to be held in Lima Sunday.

He will pay a courtesy call Monday morning on Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti at the latter's palace and later confer with government leaders on matters of mutual concern. He will proceed to Santiago, Chile, Tuesday morning, after completing his itinerary in Peru.

Participates in Immigration Ceremony

OW200659 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 20 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Lima, Aug 19 KYODO--About 10,000 people joined in a ceremony here Sunday, marking the 80th year of Japanese immigration to Peru.

The anniversary celebrations opened at La Union Athletic Stadium early in the afternoon with the hoisting of the national flags of Japan and Peru, followed by choruses of the national anthems.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda took the occasion to present a memorial trophy to Mrs Ine Yamamoto, 97, the oldest member of the Japanese community in Peru. She was among 500 senior Japanese immigrants cited at the ceremony.

Addressing the meeting, Sonoda asked younger Japanese-Peruvians to work hard for the progress of Peru and be a 'bridge of friendship' between the two countries.

Peruvian Prime Minister Pedro Richter spoke after Sonoda, praising the contributions the Japanese settlers have made toward Peru's economic and cultural development. Richter took part as honorary president for the anniversary celebrations. Other Peruvian Government officials present included Education Minister Rodriguez Guabloche.

Students of local Japanese schools and women's groups added color to the celebrations with singing and dancing performances.

The Japanese foreign minister was scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia and other Peruvian leaders later Sunday and Monday.

Signs Technical Agreement

OW210251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Lima, Aug 20 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda held a round of talks with Peruvian leaders Monday and capped it with the signing of a basic agreement on technical cooperation between Japan and Peru.

The signing of the accord took place between Sonoda and Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya at the end of Sonoda's three-day visit to Peru in the course of his current official swing through Latin America to promote Japan's active diplomacy.

The agreement called for Japan to extend to Peru "various forms of technical cooperation such as the receiving of Peruvian trainees, the dispatch to Peru of Japanese experts and survey teams and the supply of equipment and machinery." Peru in turn "will offer offices and local personnel to Japanese experts and will take domestic measures such as exemption from income tax, customs duties and other imports."

The agreement is for one year but can be renewed automatically unless either Japan or Peru issues notice of its termination.

At the signing ceremony that took place in the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, Sonoda extended an invitation to Garcia Bedoya to visit Japan.

Earlier in the day, the Japanese foreign minister paid calls on President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, Prime Minister Pedro Richter, Economics and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete, and Education Minister Jose Guabloche.

Sonoda presented Richter, who is also minister of war, with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Guabloche with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

In his talks with Silva Ruete, Sonoda said Japan has ready to extend to Peru a 7.5 billion yen loan for the purchase of equipment for basic replenishment of harbors, roads, communications and electricity. He said the 25-year loan would be made available at an annual interest of 4.25 percent.

He also told the Peruvian finance and economics minister that Japan would agree to postponement of Peru's debt payment again next year for two years in a row if agreement is reached by the so-called "Paris club" creditors' national conference.

Sonoda promised to study Peru's request that Japan offer a 30 million yen credit, rice exports on a deferred payment basis and fertilizer under the second Kennedy round.

The foreign minister expressed hope of reaching a comprehensive settlement to bilateral cooperation, including the construction of a pipeline. The two nations have already reached agreement on the repayment of the 19.7 billion yen Japan offered for the pipeline construction. Peru will repay 8.7 billion yen on a deferred payment basis, 5.5 billion yen of the remaining 11 billion yen in cash and the remaining 5.5 billion yen in oil. Sonoda was reported to have explained to Silva Ruete the "situation" that does not allow Japan to accept Peru's oil on spot prices.

Sonoda was scheduled to leave Tuesday for Santiago, Chile, to continue his tour of Central and South American countries. He has already visited Mexico and Brazil.

LIBERAL PARTY SELECTS NEW DIRECTORATE 18-19 AUGUST

PA201939 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Dr Arnulfo Escalona was selected as Liberal Party president during a convention held at the Amalia Theater in Chitre over the weekend. The new liberal directorate comprises Dr Joaquin Franco, first vice president; Rodolfo Chiari de Leon, second vice president; Julio Harris, secretary general; Luis Raul Fernandez, documents secretary; Carlos Orillac, treasurer; and Vicente Lara, deputy secretary. The national liberal directorate consists of 91 members who represent all provinces and San Blas.

PST DEMANDS RELEASE OF SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE MEMBERS

PA201725 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Workers Socialist Party communique issued on 19 August 1979; read by party member Virgilio Arauz--recorded]

[Text] Immediate freedom for Jose Cambra and the other Panamanian brigade members! After the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction expelled the Simon Bolivar Brigade, Panamanian brigade members, including Workers Socialist Party [PST] Executive Committee member Jose Cambra, were sent back to Panama. According to reliable reports, the comrades are under arrest at the Modelo Prison. The Panamanian National Guard has repeatedly denied that Jose Cambra is under arrest, even though the Interior Ministry in Managua has admitted over the telephone that the brigade members were sent to Panama and even though the PST has been able to confirm this. We call on national political and people's organizations to come out in favor of the release of the arrested comrades whose only crime was to actively participate in the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The PST is aware that the expulsion of the Latin American Simon Bolivar Brigade is part of the plans of U.S. imperialism, which is directly intervening in Nicaragua through General Torrijos and Carlos Andres Perez. Because this conclusion can be drawn from its public pronouncements, we feel that the executors of this measure are none other than the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan leaders. Sandino's people share no responsibility in this oppressive measure. We feel that the Nicaraguan revolution was achieved by the people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and hundreds of internationalist brigade members so that Nicaraguans could live in a democracy and the Somozist dictatorship's repatriation [as heard] procedures could be abolished. One of the principles of the program of the Government of National Reconstruction reads "Freedom for All." We demand that this be complied with. Our party has supported, is supporting and will continue to support the Nicaraguan people against Somozism and imperialism. In this sense, we reiterate our conviction that the rich have ruled Nicaragua. Now the people and the FSLN should have a chance. Freedom for Jose Cambra and the other brigade members under arrest! Free Fatherland or Death! Long live the Simon Bolivar Brigade! Long live proletarian internationalism! [Signed] Executive Committee of the Workers Socialist Party

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WARNS AGAINST COMMUNIST THREAT

PA210024 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Aug 79 pp 2-A, 16-A PA

["The Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama Informs and Comments" column: "Harmful Activities"]

[Excerpts] Private enterprise and the national government have repeatedly agreed that economic development activities in the country must find conditions that will permit them to move as rapidly as possible to contribute to an effective reactivation of the economy in the shortest time period.

But now a dramatic, delicate and very dangerous situation has emerged in the banana region, where a minority group, which is accused by most workers of being communists, and which was defeated in the elections for the union's leadership, is using all the well-known tactics, resources and measures typical of its ideology, to retain the leadership that was denied them by the majority, thus violating this majority's will. This situation is causing serious losses to the national economy, in addition to having created a state of unrest and concern in the region and in the country as well.

Our National Constitution establishes that public authority [poder publico] emanates from the people, which means that it is the people, the national majorities, who must decide who will be the persons directing them and representing them at all leadership levels. However, despite the decision of the majority, a communist minority group has paralyzed activities, using force, aggression and fear, to the detriment of the majorities and the national economy.

Situations such as this do not contribute to forming the best conditions for promoting new national and foreign investments since this is not even a conflict resulting from labor-management demands but rather an ideological struggle to control a labor union with unacceptable positions that go against the will of the majority.

The national government has a serious responsibility at this moment since respect for the will of the majorities and the return of peace that the banana region and the country need depends on the measures that the government adopts.

BANANA WORKERS RETURN TO WORK IN BOCAS DEL TORO

PA202243 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Aug 79 p 1-A PA

[Text] Workers of the Chiriqui Land Company, Bocas del Toro division, are returning to work today now that the government has certified through the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry that the workers' board of directors chaired by Jose Brown is the one that is legal. A communique signed by Enrique Correa, Labor and Social Welfare Ministry's social organizations director, with the approval of Labor and Social Welfare Minister Oyden Ortega, says that the board chaired by Mario Smith is illegal because it was elected by a show of hands and not by secret ballot or a majority vote.

Democratic Revolutionary Party President Gerardo Gonzalez delivered the communique last Friday in presence of a large number of natives of the area. The communique was also signed by Confederation of Workers leaders and labor leader Andres Moses and approved by native Chief Monico [illegible]z and Secretary General Jose Brown. Those who are returning to work said that they will be on the alert to stop anyone attempting to disrupt security in the region. They reiterated their support for the government and added that they have control of operations in this banana area.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CAPITAL REGULATED BY MUNICIPAL DECREE

PA180157 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A municipal decree signed by the mayor of Panama District regulates public demonstrations staged in the metropolitan area. Decree No 13 states that all public demonstrations organized henceforth must take place more than 500 meters from the Presidency, National Guard headquarters and hospitals. Mayor Roberto Velasquez stated that the decree has been issued for security and esthetic [as heard] reasons, since many recent demonstrations have led to disorders.

COSTA RICA

SOVIET DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FOR ROLE IN LIMON UNREST

WA202341 London REUTER in English 2201 GMT 20 Aug 79 WA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug 20, REUTER--Two Soviet diplomats have been ordered to leave Costa Rica for alleged involvement in labor unrest in Limon, the country's main port, where striking workers have clashed with security forces. President Rodrigo Carazo said in a radio and television address last night that the two Soviet diplomats, First Secretary Yuriy Chernish and Second Secretary Aleksandr Mordovets, had been declared persona non grata and told to leave the country within 48 hours. Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus told reporters today that Costa Rica had no plan to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, which has a big embassy here. Workers in Limon, 125 miles east of the capital, have been on strike for better benefits for the past week. In clashes with security forces in the past 24 hours at least 50 people have been injured in Limon, many of them shot, according to Communist Party parliamentary Deputy Humberto Vargas.

LEFTIST CRITICIZES PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON LIMON SITUATION

PA201625 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1419 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican leftwing has reacted vehemently to President Rodrigo Carazo's speech last night on the incidents in Puerto Limon. Here is former communist deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura, who will comment on President Carazo's statement: [begin recording] Disregarding his office, the president of the republic distorted the truth during last night's speech, just as Colonel Gutierrez, henchman of the people of Limon, distorted the truth in his press statements. Colonel Gutierrez claimed the Civil Guard did not open fire in Limon, but the doctors and nurses at Tony Facio Hospital and all the people in Limon know that most of the injured were wounded by weapons of the same caliber as the government issue. Everyone saw the Civil Guard open fire on men, women and children in Limon.

In a most absurd and ridiculous fashion, the president blames Soviet officials for the Limon incidents. If someone asks (Timothy Scott), president of the Limon Workers Federation, which is heading the strike, if he knows any Soviet Embassy official even by name, he will deny it. All sensible Costa Ricans know that President Carazo's accusation that foreign advisers, let alone Soviet Embassy officials, were involved in the Limon incidents is ridiculous. All Costa Rica knows that Luis Armando Gutierrez is secretary general of the CCTD [Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers], which is an affiliate of the regional Inter-American Labor Organization, led from the United States. He is one of the strike leaders in Limon. The people in Limon also know that it is absolutely slanderous to say that the United People's deputies erected road-blocks, as President Carazo stated in last night's speech. It is also not true that they incited the strikers and demonstrators. They have been trying to negotiate with government representatives, who have systematically refused to negotiate. Everything the president said concerning the course of the negotiations between the trade unions and enterprises and state agencies is also false. The only truth is that the Attorney General's Office ordered, or decided to prohibit, state agencies from signing collective bargaining agreements. However, as a legal axiom goes, things become undone the same way they are done. If the Attorney General's Office, which is an instrument of the executive branch, can prohibit state agencies from signing collective bargaining agreements, the Attorney General's Office can also decide to repeal its own decision. Nothing is keeping the president from ordering the Attorney General to overrule the absurd resolution he issued prohibiting state agencies from signing collective bargaining agreements. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

ERP MEMBERS KILL COUNCILMAN IN ARMENIA

PA210325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Aug (AFP)--A councilman from Armenia was killed last night by members of the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), it was learned here today. The shooting was carried out by four masked men who escaped, leaving behind ERP propaganda. The victim was a member of the official National Conciliation Party and of the National Democratic Organization, a paramilitary group. Armenia's mayor was killed about 4 months ago by members of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL).

Meanwhile, in San Salvador, the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) burned tires and garbage on the highway to the airport. A traffic jam caused many persons to miss their flights. This action was carried out to support several strikes against businesses located along the highway to the airport.

Workers of a textile factory were holding some of the company's executives as hostages, including a U.S. citizen who has a heart disease.

In another terrorist action, the home of a business executive was machinegunned today and a car was burned. Damage was estimated at $30,000. No casualties were reported.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES VILLAGRAN STATEMENT ON BELIZE

PA210144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Aug (AFP)--The government today dismissed a statement by Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer to a Mexican newspaper according to which, after a settlement is reached between Guatemala and Great Britain, Belize will declare its independence in 1980. The Guatemalan foreign minister and a spokesman of the president of the republic said Villagran's statement was personal and did not reflect the government's opinion. The report of an alleged settlement stirred great commotion among Guatemalan officials since that country claims sovereignty over Belize.

NICARAGUA

TORRIJOS ADDRESSES ESTELI RALLY ON 19 AUGUST

PA202311 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

["Excerpt" of speech by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at the rally in Esteli, Nicaragua, on 19 August--recorded]

[Text] No one can teach anything to Nicaragua. Through this heroic liberation struggle, you have set major examples and taught major lessons that we can learn from. I have been profoundly impressed by the feeling of unity and pride that each of you has, a pride that in a short time will help you improve the economy. This time your economy will be equitably distributed and not simply enrich a genocidal figure who is now the most criminal but wealthiest man in the world.

It is true that I knew the people of Esteli through one of its dearest, most representative children, Ruben. I met Ruben on several occasions and that damn boy exudes a personal affection that impresses one. His affection is striking. [applause] I was always concerned about him. I can remember that the last time I saw him, [I asked him] well, Ruben, what do you need? And he told me: Lots of arms. [applause]

It is an honor to be invited to Nicaragua (?today), as it was a dishonor to be invited to Nicaragua a month ago. Notice that just 30 days later one thinks this is another geologic era and geologic eras do not recur. It is incredible how the courage of this people compares with the indecisiveness of several governments that stood by watching the massacre of a people and, enmeshed in the short circuit of international affairs, even tried to legalize the slaughter. The one who impassively watches the killer and does nothing is no less guilty than the killer. [applause] That is how the correlation of forces improved and the killing was no longer conducted with such impunity. They no longer had to go around shooting just mortar fire. That is how the correlation improved. Better and better weapons coupled with more courage and patriotism led you to force them into shameless flight, [applause] the most shameful flight in America's political history and the most praiseworthy heroic action in America's political history. You were the protagonists of the heroic action. [applause]

Do not feel alone. Do not feel alone. Do not feel alone, because loneliness is depressing. We stand at your side and will help you [applause] and we are grateful that you allow us to help you because he who provides aid is dignified by it, rather than the person whom he aids [se dignifica quien ayuda y no quien ayuda]. You have really set the biggest example of courage in a people and have proven that when a people are bent on achieving their liberation from tyranny that disregards human rights, no rocket, no push-pull [chupa y sopla], no HECAT [Special Antiterrorist Brigade] can undermine a people's determination, as can be seen here. [applause]

LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON TORRIJOS' VISIT, INTERNAL PROBLEMS

PA171657 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0413 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez interview with Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo and Daniel Ortega, members of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction on 16 August in Managua --recorded]

[Text] [Velasquez] We are here with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of the members of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. Mr Ramirez, could you outline for the benefit of Panamanian televiewers the significance of your invitation to Gen Omar Torrijos?

[Ramirez] It is an expression of our recognition of the active solidarity the Panamanian people offered to us throughout our struggle and particularly for General Torrijos' solidarity with our revolutionary process. It will be the Nicaraguan people who will pay public tribute to General Torrijos on Saturday. The government junta and the Sandinist army will be simply reiterating the desire of the Nicaraguan people to render this tribute to General Torrijos.

[Velasquez] Nearly 30 days after victory, how do you feel about the government's achievements?

[Ramirez] Many problems trouble me, but I have a great desire and determination to solve them. The crisis we inherited from Somoza is very profound but we are forging ahead with the effort, dedication, patriotism and great determination of all Nicaraguans.

[Velasquez] Thank you very much, Don Sergio, for your statements for Panama.

[Velasquez] Dear listeners: We are here now with another member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, Alfonso Robelo. Mr Robelo, could you explain why the reconstruction junta has extended its invitation to Torrijos and its importance?

[Robelo] In our opinion, Panama's role in and solidarity with Nicaragua's liberation struggle has been something very special. Gen Omar Torrijos is a very close friend of the Nicaraguan people and the Panamanian people have clearly indicated they are standard-bearers of the Nicaraguan cause at international forums. All of us can recall that our foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, spoke at the 17th OAS meeting as a Panamanian delegate. Therefore, the Panamanian people and government are greatly identified with the revolutionary aspirations of the Nicaraguan people and government.

[Velasquez] Nearly 30 days after the Sandinist victory, what is your greatest problem?

[Robelo] I think the greatest problems we have now are straightening out the chaotic situation and utter bankruptcy we inherited from Somoza's regime. We have discovered that the treasury was totally pillaged. Therefore, as you can understand, this entails having first to organize all government machinery and reactivate the economy, which has been totally disrupted. This is fundamental to achieving reasonable levels of employment and allowing us to march toward a possible mixed economy, which is what our government program seeks and through which we expect to achieve full employment.

[Velasquez] Now that a struggle for reconstruction is underway, is the unity that allowed the Nicaraguan people to win the armed struggle being maintained?

[Robelo] It is definitely stronger than ever.

[Velasquez] Thank you very much, Engineer Robelo.

[Robelo] At your service.

[Velasquez] Dear listeners, we are now here with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who is probably one of the most legendary leaders of the Sandinist movement and a member of the government junta. Could you outline, both in a personal vein and as a member of the government, the political importance of Torrijos' visit to Nicaragua?

[Ortega] The Nicaraguan people have always sympathized with the struggle of the Panamanian people. The Nicaraguan people have been in solidarity with the struggle for the canal. Without question, General Torrijos has played a leading role in this struggle and for this has won continental and worldwide respect.

Now then, General Torrijos' solidarity with our struggle in the difficult times when we were fighting against Somoza's dictatorship and which he still upholds in the struggle for our nation's reconstruction has unquestionably given rise to a tremendous sympathy among the Nicaraguan people. This feeling of solidarity has been felt very tangibly by our people. Our people hope to reciprocate this solidarity by welcoming him the way he deserves.

[Velasquez] Commander, regarding the problem of security and the country's pacification as well as the problem of political, I mean, war prisoners, the former guardsmen, what is your view about these problems and at what level is this being handled?

[Ortega] The problem is being solved favorably. We are detecting fewer and fewer nests of former guardsmen. Moreover, control is such that the Interior Ministry recently released over 265 former national guardsmen.

[Velasquez] Thank you very much, commander, for your statements for Televisora Nacional of Panama.

D'ESCOTO SAYS COUNTRY WILL SEEK NONALINED SUPPORT

PA180326 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua will ask for complete support for the Sandinist revolution at the nonalined meeting in Havana next month, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said today in Managua. We want to broaden our trade relations with most countries, D'Escoto noted. The foreign minister said this will prevent Nicaragua from being economically suffocated overnight by another country.

Referring to Nicaraguan-U.S. relations, D'Escoto pointed out that Washington must stop telling the Nicaraguans what to do. While it is rich and is responsible for what is happening in Nicaragua, the United States should show solidarity and help us unconditionally.

D'Escoto cautioned that for a bowl of soup he will not betray the blood spilled for the liberation of the country. He added that the pathological anxiety of the North Americans keeps them from understanding what is really happening in Nicaragua. The foreign minister pointed out that if the North Americans consider his statements a bit strong, these statements kill no North American, while the United States armed Somoza to kill us.

D'Escoto said President Carter reduced U.S. aid to Somoza under pressure from the U.S. Congress and not from the State Department. The foreign minister noted that the United States could have prevented the war by breaking with Somoza.

According to D'Escoto, the U.S. position was not very clear and its refusal to support the Sandinist cause prolonged the fighting and resulted in a higher death toll.

However, the Nicaraguan foreign minister believes that the United States now truly wants to help Nicaragua and noted that his meeting in Quito with Secretary of State Vance marked an important phase in U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

D'Escoto stated that his country is not interested in exporting its revolution, but noted the solidarity of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of Arab countries with the Sandinists and condemned Israel's complicity with the Somoza regime.

AGUIAR TO HEAD LAES COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION

PA182359 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1610 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Aug (VENPRES)--Ambassador Asdrubal Aguiar, director of international cooperation at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, will be in charge of the assistance program and emergency cooperation between Venezuela and Nicaragua, it has been announced officially here.

Aguiar is a member of the Venezuelan delegation headed by Hilarion Cardozo and arrived here last night for the establishment of the Latin American Economic System [LAES] Action Committee for Nicaraguan reconstruction.

The official said the Venezuelan Government appointed him "to coordinate and establish the emergency aid" Venezuela will give Nicaragua.

Aguiar said it had been agreed to renew the "swap" agreement between the two countries. This consists of the exchange of currencies. According to this agreement, signed some time ago in Santo Domingo to solve provisional lack of liquidity in the Latin American countries, Venezuela will deposit $8 million in the Nicaraguan Central Bank in exchange for 8 million cordobas.

The deal favors Nicaragua because of the purchasing power of the two currencies. To this is added the $20 million Venezuela transferred from its trust fund at the Inter-American Development Bank to help Nicaragua.

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD 18 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PA181540 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0409 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez live relay from Managua--in progress]

[Text] ...Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Commander Daniel Ortega, representing the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman.

It was reported that the Government of National Reconstruction has expropriated 137 commercial, industrial and service enterprises in which the Somozas had major interests. It was also said that these 137 concerns confiscated from the Somozas do not include agricultural concerns. During its first year, the new government estimates that 50 percent of the country's farmlands will be regained. These lands belonged to Somoza and his family.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado also announced that the Nicaraguan Government has retained a U.S. law firm which will work jointly with Nicaraguan lawyers to litigate, in the United States, the extradition of Anastasio Somoza and a number of high-ranking government officials of the dictatorship who are now exiled in that country.

The U.S. law firm will ask the U.S. Government to freeze properties and bank accounts in the United States belonging to the Somoza family.

At the news conference, it was also said that the aid received by Nicaragua from the international community is extremely limited and that so far, foreign aid has been given with an eyedropper.

A social welfare official said that there are 1 million needy people who are hungry and that the country requires 300 tons of food daily. A list of the countries which have helped Nicaragua with food includes Costa Rica, Mexico, Cuba, the USSR, Chile and the GDR. It was also said that 70 percent of all Nicaraguan children are going hungry.

Regarding international relations, especially with its neighbors--Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador--Commander Ortega said that the Nicaraguan Government practices a policy of respect toward its neighbors, because Nicaragua demands respect for its revolution.

In reply to a newsman's question about the Government of National Reconstruction's policy, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that although it is true that his country follows a policy of respect toward its neighbors because it, in turn, demands respect for its revolution, they want to make it clear that the Nicaraguan Government will not make anticommunist statements, because they are not going to make these kinds of statements to try to please anyone.

Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman also reported that a number of institutions and study centers will be incorporated into the University of Nicaragua. These study centers have operated separately from the university, and the new government measure will strengthen the autonomous university. The government also promulgated a new law regulating press, radio and television in this country. The law was drafted jointly with the participation of interested sectors such as newsmen's and publisher's associations active in this field. This is a brief summary of the fundamental matters discussed today by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction during a news conference held at approximately 1900.

HAVANA RADIO INTERVIEWS JUNTA MEMBER DANIEL ORTEGA

On Foreign Policy, Aid

PA180442 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

["Excerpts" of interview with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, by correspondent Jose Prado in Nicaragua--portions recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] The policy of the Government of National Reconstruction is aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and economic and other types of relations with the countries of the continent and the world. As we all know, the criminal Somozist dictatorship always maintained a policy of submission which was not independent and sovereign. We have undertaken an open policy of relations with all countries of the world. Of course the Soviet Union is included among these countries. We have had diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union and we hope these contacts will be strengthened and will lead to diplomatic representations in both our countries and above all in support of the revolution. [end recording]

Regarding Nicaragua's participation in the sixth nonalined summit to be held in Havana, Daniel Ortega said:

[Begin recording] We will attend the nonalined summit. We believe this is an important forum which groups a number of countries that maintain quite similar interests in specific aspects. We are attending the nonalined summit due to the need to seek solidarity. We are going to seek solidarity particularly from those countries facing problems which demand a strengthening of ties of friendship and economic relations to solve them in the most fraternal manner. We have also contacted various international organizations, including the Red Cross and religious organizations, which have sent some aid to our country. Undoubtedly our needs are so great that this aid is not enough.

I must stress that the current problem is much greater than the one experienced with the earthquake. Managua was the most affected by the quake, but the national economy was not paralyzed. Cotton, coffee and grain production were not paralyzed. As a result of Somoza's war and the cowardly reply of criminal Somozism, industries have been destroyed and agricultural production is affected. There are no basic grains in our country. For example, at this time we only have bean reserves for 7 days. We have corn reserves for about 10 to 15 days. This is the case with basic grains. We have very low reserves. Therefore, the situation is quite critical. We hope international organizations and friendly countries will increase efforts to help Nicaragua in these decisive moments. [end recording]

In another part of the interview, Ortega announced the forthcoming visit to Nicaragua of Panamanian leader Gen Omar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

[Begin recording] Above all we want our people to give a generous welcome to these friends of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. Gen Omar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez gave us all support in the difficult times and helped the Nicaraguan people's struggle. They are coming to our country at our invitation, and we want the Nicaraguan people to acknowledge the solidarity those friends gave us. [end recording]

On Domestic Policy

PA191357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

["Excerpts" of interview with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, by correspondent Jose Prado in Nicaragua--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] We can say that our revolution is advancing at a very accelerated pace. This belief has been shared by visitors from international organizations. The United Nations and the International Development Bank have also expressed this opinion. They have been present in changing situations in other parts of the world and have said that they were quite surprised by the speed with which our process is advancing. I mentioned the opinions of these organizations to reinforce our statements. We can say that in 26 days, beginning with the day in which the junta of national reconstruction arrived in Managua, substantial progress has been made. One primary area of progress is that of agrarian reform, which is already underway. It is an agrarian reform program in which land has already been distributed to the peasants and which is being implemented throughout our country. Another area of great importance is the nationalization of banking. This will have a very important impact on the country's economic life. Nationalization of exports is also an area of great importance.

In addition, these economic measures have been accompanied by the establishment of the Sandinist army. Converting the irregular Sandinist forces into a regular army is a task that is advancing with gigantic strides. The establishment of the Sandinist air force, artillery units and the police force all demonstrate the swift pace being taken by the people in the area of military organization. It is also important to note the progress being made in the administrative and political organization of the masses. We therefore must speak of the municipal juntas that are being organized in the country's municipalities. They are the expression of the organization of the masses. This task of the masses is being carried out by the Sandinist defense committees and has led to the election of various local juntas throughout the country. We must note that this task has employed the vast organizational abilities of the Sandinist people. We can state that our organization is attaching to its leadership organizations (?four) rank and file organizations, assigning them the [words indistinct] which the process of reconstruction warrants. In this way, we have the leadership of the Sandinist army, with its general staff, which integrates all structures of the [words indistinct] at the national level. We also have the political and organizational leadership, which will promote organization throughout our country.

In the first place, we are intensifying cultivation throughout the country. We are increasing planting throughout our country and are calling on all Nicaraguans to engage fully in this vast task. We are also meeting with international organizations to achieve the economic support that will allow us to emerge quickly from the critical situation in which the Somozist dictatorship left us. But, as we have said, we believe that the fundamental role here will be that of the people with their vanguard, their efforts, their work [words indistinct] and this will be the decisive element that will permit us to emerge from the current critical situation.

We think that the possibilities for counterrevolution in this country are latent. The enemies of this people who have been released have the support of some international sectors. We fell that the people are a decisive element in safeguarding their revolution and have the energy and sufficient organization to reject any foreign aggression. [end recording]

CZECH PAPER INTERVIEWS BORGE ON FORMER NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS

AU201035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Report on CTK correspondent Pavel Pimper's interview with Tomas Borge, minister of interior of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, entitled: "The People Will Decide About the National Guard Members"--date, place not given]

[Text] Many young people who did not know what they were fighting for and who joined the guard only in the hope of financial security were serving in Somoza's former National Guard, Tomas Borge, minister of interior of the provisional [as published] Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, who is also a member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said in an interview with CTK's special correspondent.

The minister noted that, recently, some 300 National Guard members were released from prison in the town of Jinotepe. They were young people between 16 and 18 years of age whom Somoza recruited from among illiterate strata of the population in the backward rural areas of the country in the last stages of the dictatorship.

Some 5,000 officers and soldiers of the National Guard are still is prison in Nicaragua. Most of them are being held in the Presidio Modelo Prison in Managua where thousands of Nicaraguan patriots died during Somoza's fascist regime.

The fate of the arrested National Guard members will be decided by the Nicaraguan people at public meetings held in locations where they had been active under Somoza. Those of them who do not pass this public test and have maltreatment and murders of the civilian population, corruption and other crimes on their consciences will be tried by regular courts. "We do not want to shed blood unnecessarily. Our revolution is highly humane," the minister stressed. Tomas Borge also stated that a people's police will be set up within the framework of the normalization of conditions in Nicaragua, and it will consist of the best FSLN members. This Sandinist security force will, above all, control public order, organize traffic and protect the population against criminal elements.

PASTORA DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COMMUNIST DOMINATION

PA181452 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Aug 79 p 1 PA

[By special envoy Miguel Conde]

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug--Eden Pastora, the Nicaraguan revolution's "Commander Cero," has rejected the possibility of communist control of his country and announced that elections will be held within 2 years at the most. "It is impossible," the guerrilla leader said. However, he appeared in public in an olive-drab uniform and a beret with a red star, as was worn by the legendary "Che" Guevara. Eden Pastora explained that his country does not have the political or economic conditions that would permit communist domination. He made similar statements during an informal meeting held with President Herrera when the two met at the National Palace at the presentation of credentials ceremony for the diplomatic missions sent to the Ecuadorean inaugural ceremonies.

Pastora said that a Sandinist and nationalist government, rather than a communist regime, would be installed in Nicaragua. However, he did not define the bases or objectives of the government he proposes for the new Nicaragua. "We shall install a Sandinist-nationalist regime, and for many people this is tantamount to communism," he reasserted. He was then asked if there would be a call for elections. The guerrilla commander and deputy government minister of the Government of National Reconstruction stated that this is one of the fundamental goals of the present Nicaraguan leaders. "Elections are definitely one of the goals we seek," Pastora emphasized. Asked to give a date for the future elections, Pastora said that they would take place within the next 2 years. "We shall have elections in 2 years at the most," the Nicaraguan leader predicted. "We are advancing toward the country's democratization."

WHEELOCK ATTACKS TROTSKIYITES, EXTREME LEFT

PA201210 Paris AFP in English 0440 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[By Claude Urraca]

[Excerpt] Managua, Aug 19 (AFP)--The end of the first month of Sandinist government was marked here today by a demonstration during which Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform, violently attacked Nicaragua's Trotskyites and extreme-left groups. Mr Wheelock, a member of the "proletarian tendency" within the Sandinist front, said the Trotskyites "and all those who want to accelerate the evolution of the regime in Nicaragua" were counter-revolutionaries. Two days ago the government decided to expel about 60 members of the Simon Bolivar International Brigade, composed of extreme-left Latin Americans. Government leaders said that the members of the brigade, which fought on the southern front in this year's civil war, had caused many disturbances and were openly urging radicalization of the regime.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA PROMULGATES NEW PRESS LAW 17 AUGUST

PA192046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (AFP)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction last night announced here Nicaragua's new press law, which will guarantee the freedom of information and the exercise of journalism. The law, drafted by the Nicaraguan journalist unions, calls for the creation of a permanent special council which will settle any disagreement between the communications media and the culture minister, who will be responsible for supervising the press. According to the law, neither the written press, nor the radio or television should be used as instruments of unpopular interests. The law bans any writing, drawing or photograph that might incite people to vice or that violates human dignity. The law also forbids the use of women as sexual objects as well as all advertising for alcoholic beverages. According to the Nicaraguan junta, this law will be in effect until an assembly elected by the people elects a new one.

TOMAS BORGE ANNOUNCES 'CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING' BROADCASTS

PA180156 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Minister Borge also announced that Nicaraguan Education Ministry authorities have asked radio and television stations to cooperate in implementation of a national consciousness-raising program. The program will reportedly consist primarily of lectures, interviews, discussions and so forth carried out by political, student and other leaders. The purpose of the program will be to prepare teachers and the people in general to participate in the country's political life following 45 years of Somozist dictatorship.

CASTRO BIDS FAREWELL TO DE OTEYZA, PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL201119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, bid farewell on Sunday 19 August in Havana to Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican secretary of national patrimony and industrial development. De Oteyza paid an official visit to Cuba during which he met with top officials of the government, toured centers of economic and social interest in several provinces and lastly signed a cooperation protocol with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The document is the result of the talks held between the delegation headed by De Oteyza and the Cuban side headed by Rodriguez Llompart within the framework of the talks begun by the Presidents Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro during their meeting in Mexican territory. One of the aspects of the memorandum is the transfer of technology and includes the exploitation of materials and products through Mexican and Cuban state enterprises in the fields of mining, iron and steel, fertilizer, energy and sugar industries among others.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION TOURS VIETNAM, MEETS LEADERS

FL181604 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Hanoi--Xuan Thuy, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, has received the delegation from the Cuban Committee in Solidarity with Vietnam which is headed by Luis Pavon, rector of the PCC higher school. At the meeting the Vietnamese leader stated that this visit will strengthen the ties of friendship existing between Cuba and Vietnam. Others present were (Pedro Palacio), member of the Cuban delegation, and (Manuel Capaz), acting charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy. The group, which was invited by the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, arrived in Hanoi on 2 August and has visited the cities of Lang Son, Danang, Hue and Ho Chih Minh City and the Hanoi higher school [as heard] and the provincial schools in Danang and Ho Chih Minh City. The delegation left for Havana today.

SUMMIT PREPARATORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN HAVANA

FL202344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A review meeting held at the PCC Central Committee main offices has termed satisfactory the efforts made during the last phase of propaganda work for the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and of the sixth summit conference national preparatory committee, presided at the meeting.

Jose Cainas Sierra, chief of a section of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, read a report on the work of the party, the Union of Young Communists, the mass organizations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the Interior Ministry, the state institutions and the mass dissemination organs in preparation for the summit.

A report submitted by Havana City's party leadership points out that the capital's population is ready to welcome the chiefs of state and visitors with the awareness and hospitality which characterize our people. In his closing remarks, Oscar Domenech, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, stated that the dissemination efforts have made it possible for our people to have a precise vision of the nonalined countries movement and its principles.

ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY SERVICE EXPLAINED

FL201324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Constitution of the republic establishes in its Article No 64 that the defense of the homeland is the greatest honor and the supreme duty of every Cuban. Following this principle and keeping in mind that active military duty is an obligation for the new generations, thousands of young people are called on annually to join the ranks of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

Since 1964, calls to join the active military service have been issued. Thanks to this our FAR has continued a system of maintaining the necessary permanent complement and has trained the population for defense. Active military service has become a great school which trains our youth in accordance to Marxist-Leninist principles on war, the demands of modern combat and the adequate use of the complex equipment and armaments which we have.

Over the years our FAR has continued to improve the quality of its personnel. And today, thanks to the development achieved by education in our country, part of the young people who join the FAR have completed their higher midlevel education. These well-educated young people become highly trained personnel who achieve the highest possible level of training in equipment and armament in the least amount of time. This facilitates an increase in combat and political training and training in the use of modern combat equipment.

This results in the new recruitment policy which includes young people graduating from preuniversity schools who, because of their academic test results, cannot directly enroll in the universities--using these people to make up the complement of the FAR units. The preuniversity graduates who are called on to join the FAR have the right to enroll in the university once they complete their active military service if, in completing this duty, they maintained good discipline and favorable progress in combat and political training. If they have the requirements they can also benefit from a reduction of time in active service in the FAR. In this way, active military service becomes a route which allows entrance into universities, but keeping in mind that the young people who do not achieve good results in combat and political training and do not maintain good discipline lose the right given them by the FAR to enroll in the university.

GARCIA FRIAS CALLS FOR REVITALIZATION OF COFFEE AREAS

FL181402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the revolution, Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday--17 August--toured the Segundo Frente Oriental, Frank Pais Municipality. During his visit to this municipality in Santiago de Cuba Province, Guillermo Garcia was accompanied by Pedro Guelmes, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications, and by Francisco Gonzalez and Manuel Rojas, first and second secretaries, respectively, of the PCC in Segundo Frente Municipality.

During his stay in this mountainous territory in the eastern area of the country which devotes more than 700 caballerias of land to growing coffee, the member of the PCC Politburo called for continued systematic work in the restoration of the coffee areas and in the reforestation project. Guillermo Garcia was also interested in the cultivation care shown to this crop and in this sense he pointed to the need to increase this work which is the fundamental basis for achieving good harvests. Details of the development of a good coffee harvest--by which Segundo Frente should collect a total estimate of over 800,000 cans [unit of measurement] [of coffee]--were also related to the PCC Politburo member during his tour yesterday in this area.

BARBADOS

SYMMONDS APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE UK

FL202015 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Mr Algy Symmonds, head of the Foreign Service and permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Barbados' high commissioner to the United Kingdom. He takes up the post from September 1.

Mr. Symmonds, 52, an attorney-at-law, has had 24 years' experience in the government service of Barbados. He entered the service in 1955 as deputy registrar and during his period in this post he acted on a number of occasions as registrar. He was promoted to crown solicitor in 1959 being the first holder of this post and in 1966 he became permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A transfer to the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Development and Sport followed in 1972 and Mr. Symmonds remained in that ministry until June 1976 when he was appointed permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

JAMAICA

GLEANER EDITORIAL DECRIES CUBAN 'SLANDER'

FL171000 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Aug 79 p 8 FL

[Carl Stone editorial: "Cuban Desperation"]

[Text] As an island society with an acute awareness of how much we have survived on our relationships with people overseas, Jamaicans have always welcomed those who have come from overseas bearing gifts. The Cubans have been no exception.

Although the majority of our citizens (as well as a majority of those Jamaicans who voted for the PNP [People's National Party] in 1976) oppose communism, most Jamaicans have not been opposed to the warm relationship that has developed between Cuba and Jamaica under the Manley government. Cuba has so far been seen by most Jamaicans as a neighbourly country interested in helping us solve some of our problems. That fact has so far not been changed by the statements and accusations of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party].

To be sure, public opinion on the subject has been heavily influenced by the extensive promotion of the Cuba-Jamaica connection by the two government-owned radio stations. The Cuban presence has been in very visible areas of our national life but government-owned radio and television promotion has multiplied that presence many times beyond its actual visibility, as have the many controversies over the Cuban connection. The result is that the public perception of the magnitude of Cuban assistance to Jamaica is grossly inflated beyond its real dimensions.

Jamaicans are a tolerant people. We accept foreigners like the Cubans without wishing to tell them how to organise their society. But our warm reception to the Cubans is likely to turn to cold hostility the day we become convinced that our tolerance is not being reciprocated, and that the Cubans wish to interfere in our internal affairs.

Welcome Statement

I therefore welcome the statement by the new Cuban ambassador which tries to assure us that his countrymen have no desire to get embroiled in our local Jamaican politics. However, I must question whether or not that statement is meant sincerely and is worth taking seriously in view of the more recent statement by a Cuban representative in Guyana which launched a political attack on the opposition JLP leader Eddie Seaga and the DAILY GLEANER.

Of course, both the GLEANER and Mr. Seaga have attacked communism and criticised the Cuban presence in Jamaica. An important point is worth noting here. These attacks have confined themselves to warnings, predictions and expressions of disagreement about alleged communist tendencies in Jamaica with which Cubans are seen as connected. None of these attacks were directed either at the Cuban people, their leaders, or their institutions or the way in which Cubans run their society.

Now, I can well understand the urge the Cuban representatives feel to reply to the JLP leader and the GLEANER. But it is one thing to challenge and deny the allegations made by the JLP and the GLEANER (for which the Cubans have every right) but quite another thing to embark on the kind of slanderous abuse which characterised the Guyana statement.

I have never supported the anti-communist noises that have from time to time been directed at the Cuban presence here. But as far as I am concerned it is a piece of rank impertinence for any Cuban representative to be abusing the leader of our opposition party. It is an insult to the Jamaican people and a rude affront to our political way of life that gives a party leader every right to criticise the country's foreign policy and the role foreigners are playing in its life. The language of the statement betrays the influence of the WPJ [Workers' Party of Jamaica] whose leader Dr. Munroe was in Guyana.

Jamaica is not Cuba. Our politicians have the right of free speech.

Firm Opposition

The allegation of the GLEANER being connected to the CIA merely repeats the slanderous propaganda and vulgar tissue of lies that have come from the smear campaign of the PNP leftists, Trevor Munroe's WLL [not further identified] and WPJ and the sundry assortment Marxist goons and political illiterates that follow their cause.

Jamaican citizens remain firm in their opposition to communism. That fact is obviously causing the Cubans and their leftist allies great concern. The attack on Seaga and the GLEANER must therefore be seen as part of their campaign to fight the foes of communism. But for them to succeed, they would also have to successfully beat back the anti-communist sentiments of the Jamaican people that all the government-inspired pro-Cuban radio propaganda and Cuban gifts have not managed to even dent.

The Cubans are obviously being tutored by local Marxists (inside and outside of the PNP) to mount these attacks as part of a campaign both against the opposition party and against all institutions and individuals opposed to communism. The Cubans are foolish to follow that advice as they run the risk of destroying the carefully built up relationship between Cuba and Jamaica. In any event, by tying that relationship to ideology rather than grounding it in the anchor of a nation to nation solidarity, the Cubans and their PNP allies have guaranteed that the day the PNP is voted out of office, that relationship will be discarded in the dustbin of history.

Perhaps the Cubans realise that the demise of the Manley government is very imminent once an election is called under a fair system of electoral management, and this realisation is forcing them into desperate acts.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY INVITED TO VISIT CUBA

FL202020 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Aug 79 p 16 FL

[Text] The parliamentary secretary for parliamentary and regional affairs, Mr. Roy McGann, has been invited to visit Cuba, later this year. The invitation from the Cuban Government was made to Mr. McGann by the new Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Ulises Estrada when he visited Mr. McGann on Monday.

In welcoming the new ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. McGann said he was confident that Mr. Estrada would do all within his power to strengthen the very good relations that now exist between Jamaica and Cuba. Replying, Mr. Estrada said he had come as a friend of the Jamaican people and would work unceasingly to ensure that the friendship between the Cuban and Jamaican people would never be broken.

Also present to welcome the new ambassador was the chief technical director in the Ministry of Parliamentary and Regional Affairs, Mr. Louis Lindsay who expressed admiration for Cuba's consistent and principled line in the defence of justice and the Third World. Accompanying Mr. Estrada were, Mr. Carlos Diaz and Ms. Nelly Ruiz of the Cuban Embassy.

MANLEY MEETS NORWEGIAN PREMIER, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Oslo AFTENPOSTEN account of the meeting between Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli held 13 August in Oslo, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 20 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Text of Communique

FL171005 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 14 FL

[Excerpt] Oslo, August 13--Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley and Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli today agreed on steps to advance economic and technical cooperation between Jamaica and Norway mainly in the areas of alumina production and shipping, the API [not further identified] reports.

At the end of four hours of talks in a wooden cottage on a mountain slope overlooking Oslo, the prime ministers issued a communique which referred to the imminent studies of participation to be undertaken by Norwegian teams. The first study is one on possible Norwegian involvement in the expansion of alumina production in Jamaica, and the second on the establishment of aluminium fabrication in Jamaica.

In addition the two sides undertook to explore the possibility of transportation of Jamaican alumina by Norwegian vessels as well as other areas of maritime cooperation. These matters will be pursued by Jamaica's minister of public utilities and transport, Mr. Carlyle Dunkley, on a visit to Oslo in September.

Mr. Manley also reported on the recent Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Lusaka and discussed with Mr. Nordli and other ministers and officials of the Norwegian Government, the implications of the Commonwealth accord on Rhodesia.

With Mr. Manley in the talks were the minister of mining, Mr. Horace Clarke; Jamaica's high commissioner to Norway, Mr. Ernest Peart; the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Don Brice; the director of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, Dr. Carlton Davies; and the press secretary to the prime minister, Mr. Louis Marriott.

The following is the text of the communique:

"The Governments of Jamaica and Norway have actively been cooperating in the past years in economic, political and technical areas. The two prime ministers met in Oslo on 13 August, 1979 to evaluate the furtherance of this cooperation particularly in the field of aluminium.

"The government of Jamaica has expressed interest in, and has been pursuing the objective of expanding its activity in the industry based on its bauxite resources. In this connection the Government of Jamaica has approached the Government of Norway to investigate the possibility of Norwegian participation in the expansion of alumina production in Jamaica, in particular in connection with the establishment of a new alumina plant.

"The Government of Norway has taken note of this offer, and has expressed its readiness to participate in further in-depth studies of how this can be implemented. A broad-based fact-finding group consisting of representatitves from Norwegian authorities, industries and trade unions will proceed to Jamaica in early autumn.

Study

"Furthermore, the Government of Norway has offered to evaluate a feasibility study on the establishment of aluminium fabrication in Jamaica. The cost of this evaluation will be covered by the Government of Norway.

"The two parties also agreed to open discussions on future long-term deliveries of alumina from Jamaica to Norway.

"The Governments of Jamaica and Norway have for some time discussed cooperation in the field of shipping and transportation, in particular the transportation of alumina from Jamaica is an area where such cooperation will be further explored. As a consequence, it was agreed that Jamaica's minister of public utilities and transport would visit Norway in the latter half of September.

"In the more general context, the parties agreed to enter into early negotiation on a government-to-government agreement in the maritime field."

In a press conference immediately following the release of the communique, Mr. Manley said that Jamaica would like to guarantee long-term security of supplies of alumina to Norway and have Norway participate in the expansion of Jamaica's alumina production. "This is not an arrangement in anybody's favour," Mr. Manley said, "but one that would be sound and fair for both parties."

MANLEY 'PLEASED' WITH PNP-JLP MEETINGS

FL201431 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley says that during next year the [word indistinct] will definitely stop swearing allegiance to the British monarch. Mr Manley said that this was based on the agreement reached between the PNP [People's National Party] and the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] on broad questions of constitutional reform which will ultimately be contained in a constitutional bill [word indistinct] referendum.

The prime minister was speaking yesterday at the Maypen secondary school in Clarendon at the annual conference of the central Clarendon PNP constituency. Mr Manley said he was very pleased about the agreement on electoral reform reached between the PNP and the JLP as well as the opposition's acceptance of the [words indistinct] constitutional changes. He said the two major political parties are to continue discussions tomorrow, 21 August, on other matters, and that they were already agreed on the need for Jamaica to become a republic as well as to change the clause dealing with property rights to allow for easier government acquisition of idle lands.

PNP LEADER ON SEAGA, GENERAL SECRETARY ELECTIONS

FL201454 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Former PNP [People's National Party] general secretary, Dr D.K. Duncan has defended his statements that the leader of opposition [words indistinct] will have to leave the country after the next election. And Dr Duncan has said that Mr Seaga has already migrated unofficially to Miami Beach and that he only visits Jamaica.

Speaking at the central Clarendon PNP constituency conference in Maypen yesterday, Dr Duncan said the implications of a [words indistinct] losses for the PNP was very serious for [word indistinct]. And he expressed the view that suggestions would be made about a one-party state being set up in Jamaica. But Dr Duncan noted that [words indistinct] for progressive government was not only desirable but necessary (?particularly to) change the injustices brought about by the centuries of colonialism and capitalist exploitation.

Speaking about his candidature for the post of general secretary of the PNP at the next party conference, Dr Duncan said he was trying to suggest that if he resumes that position all investments in Jamaica would cease. He said he had decided to campaign actively for the post of general secretary of the PNP because he did not accept the view of those he described as the masked political prostitutes of the GLEANER.

PPP DEMANDS BURNHAM'S RESIGNATION IN WAKE OF STRIKES

PA201248 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Aug 19 (AFP)--Guyana's pro-Moscow opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) led by former Premier Cheddi Jagan today demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and his ruling People's National Congress (PNC) government. The demand came in the wake of crippling strikes in the state-owned bauxite and sugar industries, Guyana's main foreign exchange earners, and in a number of government-owned stores. The bauxite industry was struck 39 days ago, with production stopped altogether. Partial stoppages in the stores and the sugar industry began last week.

The 500-word statement issued by the PPP, dealing with this English-speaking South American republic's troubled economic, political and labour scene, said, "the PNC has brought Guyana to a situation of grave and mounting crisis, and it has put the burden of the crisis which it created on the backs of the people." The PPP demanded that the government resign because it "has shown its incapacity to govern," because its "commitments and promises have been dishonoured" and because it now "resorts to terror and thuggery."

PPP Calls for 'Free' Elections

FL201521 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Excerpts] In Guyana the main opposition party, the PPP, has called for the government to resign and cease plans for a [word indistinct] constitution before general elections. In a statement over the weekend, the PPP said that workers would demand that elections are free and fair, under electoral procedures agreed on between the government and opposition. The PPP also wants the elections to be supervised by international observers.

The opposition-linked MIRROR newspaper in Guyana said the government managed to stay in print last week because it swept out [word indistinct] supplies of newsprint and drastically cut down on [words indistinct]. Yesterday the edition was down to four pages instead of the usual 16-page edition.

More Workers Join Strike

PA202202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (AFP)--New strikes are threatening the government of Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham with today's announcement that 4,000 sugar workers and 500 university workers will join the strike of 20,000 bauxite, sugar and state industry workers.

Reports from Georgetown indicate that the Working People's Alliance (WPA) political party has joined in demanding the resignation of the current government which has been in power for 15 years. The demand was made yesterday, by the pro-Soviet People's Progressive Party (PPP) headed by former Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan. The WAP demanded that the current government be replaced by a broadly based one with representatives from all political groups in order to overcome the tense situation in Guyana.

It has been learned that the government strikers are protesting the wage freeze ordered by the government at the request of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which granted Guyana an $80 million loan. The strikes began on 23 July when 4,500 bauxite workers went on strike. The situation worsened on Friday when 15,000 sugar workers went on strike. About 1,500 workers of state corporations joined the strike over the weekend.

The People's National Congress (PNC) government today said that the strikes are political in nature and that the situation will be solved at that level.

ARGENTINA

U.S. ENVOY SUMMONED TO RECEIVE NOTE ON RESTON REMARKS

PY201724 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry issued a communique today reporting that U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro was summoned by the Foreign Ministry's director general of policy and planning, Enrique Lupiz. The reason for the summons was to convey to the U.S. ambassador a note connected with recent statements made by U.S. State Department spokesman Thomas Reston concerning actions ordered by Argentine courts. The note emphasized the illegal nature of these statements, which question actions that fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Argentine State and over which no foreign power has control.

Furthermore, the note states that such statements are out of line with the spirit of the talks held in Quito during the inauguration of the new Ecuadorean president between Foreign Minister Pastor and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and that they disrupt the necessary atmosphere of understanding and cordiality which the two officials agreed to maintain in the relations between the two countries.

BRAZIL

REFUGEES IN SWEDISH CONSULATE LEAVE FOR ASYLUM IN COPENHAGEN

PY171543 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Aug (AFP)--Ten of the thirteen Latin American refugees who last week peacefully occupied the Swedish Consulate in Rio de Janeiro traveled by plane tonight to Copenhagen under political asylum. Two men and one woman who were members of the group will remain here until they obtain political asylum in another country.

MEXICO

COMMUNIST PARTY, PAN CRITICIZE ELECTORAL REFORM

PA210336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Aug (EFE)--Two opposition parties said here today that the political reform carried out by the government to permit the legalization of three new opposition parties does not change the reality of the system. The recently legalized Mexican Communist Party and the National Action Party (PAN), moderate right and the main opposition group, (?charged) that the reform maintained the problem of political bosses, controlled unions and electoral coercion of workers.

"There is no electoral reform; it is the same system with a new name," Juan Landerreche Obregon, a prominent PAN member said. The opposition voiced its complaints during lengthy debates on Saturday regarding several deputies elected on 1 July. It charged that several illegal actions were carried out during the elections such as use of more ballots than registered voters, government party candidates with various identification documents, attacks on voting booths and theft of ballot boxes.

URUGUAY

STUDENT CHARGED WITH AIDING COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUP

PY201207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1232 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 16 Aug (AFP)--According to an official communique released here today, a medical student who permitted the printing of a clandestine pamphlet of the communist youth in his home has been tried by a military court for "aiding a subversive organization."

Roberto Negri, 23, a third-year medical student, was arrested by joint police and military forces who seized in his house a planograph [planografo], matrixes and other materials needed to print the pamphlet.

VENEZUELA

JAMAICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA201208 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Aug (AFP)--Jamaican Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Percival James Patterson arrived here this afternoon for an official 3-day visit. Patterson was greeted by his Venezuelan counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. On Tuesday he will be received by President Luis Herera Campins at Miraflores Palace. The Jamaican foreign minister is accompanied by prominent government officials of that island who are connected with oil and financing programs.

Patterson will meet tomorrow with his colleague Zambrano Velasco and later with Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Minister of State Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund. The minister's official itinerary includes the signing of an air transportation agreement between Jamaica and Venezuela and visits to the Foreign Trade Institute and the headquarters of the Latin American Economic System. His visit will end Wednesday afternoon when he will return to his country.

Signs Airline Agreement

PA210342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (AFP)--Venezuela and Jamaica today signed an agreement on air services under which Air Jamaica and the Venezuelan state company VIASA will have weekly flights between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson. VIASA and Air Jamaica will link Kingston or Montego Bay to Caracas or Maracaibo through the Netherlands Antilles with the right to transport passengers, mail and cargo.

Patterson, who arrived in Venezuela yesterday on an official 3-day visit, will meet with President Luis Herrera tomorrow and will return to Jamaica on Wednesday. Besides meeting with Zambrano, the Jamaican foreign minister and his energy and financial advisers also met today with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and other high-ranking officials of the Caracas government.